(LIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2074.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1798.

BASLE, *January* 14.

POLITICAL affairs occupy more than ever our magiſtrates, and the ſenate is occupied every day. To-day we waited with extraordinary impatience news from Upper Switzerland; they inform us that ſeveral towns and communes in the country of Vaud, have renewed their oath of fidelity, with ſome reſervations analogous to preſent circumſtances. Some regiments of the German territory, who had orders to march, received counter-orders. The news of to-day is, that 15,000 French troops have entered on the frontiers of Bern; their troops paſſed through Geneva in ſmall diviſions of 4 or 500 men—other troops have alſo arrived at Huningen, and other places in our neighbourhood.

RASTADT, *January* 15.

Since unlimitted powers are arrived to the diet of the deputation of the empire, negotiations for peace will not fail to be ſoon opened.

Yeſterday the deputation held their twelfth meeting, to-day the full powers will be preſented.

Citizen Bacher, after ſtopping here a few days, took the rout for Ratiſbon, where he will make his appearance at firſt as a private citizen, after which he will display himſelf charge d'affairs of the French republic.

Letters from Vienna of the 30th December, to ſeveral merchants here mention, that at the moment of the departure of the expreſs, ſeveral Greek merchants were arreſted who had printed in the language of their nation, revolutionary writings, to be ſpread over Turkey and the Archipelago iſlands. They are alſo accuſed of being the authors of the preſent revolution in Turkey. The Turkiſh ambaſſador on this occaſion will make the more ſerious repreſentations to the emperor. It is alſo ſaid, that the Greeks eſtabliſhed at Vienna, have an underſtanding with ſeveral rich Greek merchants eſtabliſhed in Hungary, whoſe influence extends into Turkey.

The ſame letters alſo mention, that the Turkiſh rebels, after a terrible bloody battle, took Belgrade by aſſault, and that all the inhabitants of that miſerable place were maſſacred. The 7th December, the commandant forbade the inhabitants to receive any ſtrangers in their houſes. Several Jews were taken up as ſpies.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, dated 11th December.

"The French revolution has extended its effects from Liſbon to this place. The grand ſultan has the mortification to ſee the old ſyſtem overturned here as well as in ſeveral other countries. France will ſoon cover Europe with its numerous and valiant legions. Inſtead of being a friend at a diſtance, ſhe has become a dangerous neighbour. The capture of the former Venetain iſlands on our coaſts, by the French occupies all the attention of the divan, at the ſame time the ſpirit of liberty manifeſts itſelf in all the Morea, and Old Greece.

"The Turkiſh troops will not be able much longer to keep order in their provinces. The beginning of this month an ambaſſador was ſent to Paris, with very preſſing inſtructions to make repreſentations to the French government, and to enter into negotiations. As there have been great inſurrections in ſome of the iſlands of the Levant, the French general Serrurier, commanding at Venice, was obliged to diſpatch great reinforcements to theſe iſlands, which has ſerved to increaſe the Porte's anxiety. Since which the Porte ſeems determined to take ſtrong meaſures to meet theſe exigencies. Conferences have been held with the Ruſſian miniſter, and it is yet poſſible, that before the end of this century, Ruſſia will be the ally of Turkey in a common cauſe, eſpecially if Pruſſia ſhall be forced to declare itſelf, and that the French ſhould extend yet farther the miſeries of war. It is poſſible that in ſuch a caſe England will alſo ally itſelf with the Porte againſt France."

PARIS, *January* 27.

Extract of a letter from Rome, dated January 1.

"We are yet in a conſternation, in conſequence of the dreadful event which lately took place in this city, the details of which are doubtleſs already known in France; to theſe we ſubjoin the following:

"The Neapolitan miniſter, on this occaſion, diſpatched two extraordinary couriers, immediately ſucceeding each other, to his court. The Spaniſh miniſter, who had determined to withdraw, at laſt acquieſced to the preſſing and repeated invitations of our ſecretary of ſtate, by ſending a courier to the court of Madrid.

"There has been an extraordinary meeting to adviſe what ſhould be done in this fatal conjuncture. It is agreed to ſend cardinal Braſchi to Naples, accompanied by lord Gelapui, to implore the ſuccour and protection of that power; theſe two deputies departed the 29th ultimo. But what can the court of Naples do for us, otherwiſe than give us their counſels of wiſdom and moderation! Their interceſſion even, near a government ſo juſtly irritated againſt ours, would it be of any weight!

"We ſhall ſay nothing of their military ſuccours, for one hoſtile movement would inevitably involve their ruin.

"The greater part of the cardinals and other diſtinguiſhed characters of this capital, are preparing to abandon it. In vain does an edict juſt publiſhed, order, on pain of death, that all the citizens, and all ſtrangers, of what nation ſoever, be reſpected, ſeveral of this laſt deſcription, have already left the city, and many others are preparing to follow.

"In this frightful anxiety our government have recourſe to all ſorts of means, if poſſible to eſcape from the unhappineſs which menaces it. It invokes the aid of the powers of both Heaven and earth. It has expedited a courier to Vienna imploring the mediation or ſuccour of the emperor. It has alſo thought it its duty to invoke the interceſſion of the duke of Tuſcany. It has cauſed the theatres to be ſuſpended. It has juſt ordered eight days of prayer, to obtain the protection of the Moſt High. Of all our governing people the pope is yet the moſt to be pitied. He is in ſuch a feeble ſtate, that he has been kept ignorant of all that paſſed until this very moment.

"The greateſt part of thoſe Frenchmen, whoſe popular principles are known, have taken their flight, in ſpite of ſecurities which were offered to inſpire them, and are on their way to Ancona, where they will have ſtronger motives to conceive themſelves ſecure.

"The palais of cardinal Neveu is guarded with a ſingle eye by the centinels. It is not known to what place Louis Braſchi has retired.

"The prieſts cannot but be in a conſternation at an event the reſult of which will be the total abolition of their tyrannic power. In the mean-time their malice ceaſes to be glutted at the expence of thoſe who are ſuſpected by them. Among thoſe who are arreſted, ſome French were found, who were, however, releaſed upon the interceſſion of chevalier Azara, and ſome Danes who owed their liberty to the interceſſion of the Swediſh miniſter. About 60 perſons have been *incarcerés*. Theſe meaſures ſo badly calculated, the conſternation of the government, the ſcarcity of proviſions, all concur to render the criſis ſtill more violent and to augment the force and audacity of the French party.

"There is at this moment a ſubſcription opened for the erection of a monument for the general, ſo cowardly aſſaſſinated by our ſoldiers. A very great number of patriots have already ſubſcribed.

"There has been a trifling inſurrection in ſeveral places, particularly around the victualling houſes; but they have been eaſily appeaſed.

"You will ſee the diſpoſition of the maſs of the people. They deſire a change of government; but they are much oppoſed to the exceſſes which accompany revolutions; they are prepared to welcome every one who ſhall come and dictate to them the laws; provided they might ſee the end of the ſacerdotal authority, which by its perfidies, and its miſdemeanors, is become the object of univerſal execration.

BALTIMORE, *April* 9.

THE DISPATCHES.

As anxious to give, as our readers can be to obtain, every article of information relative to the diſpatches of our miniſters in France, we have not been negligent in fulfilling our duty. Having received from a kind correſpondent at Philadelphia, Claypoole's paper of *Saturday morning*, every thing that had at that time tranſpired relative to this important object, is given in the Extra. Gazette of this morning.

The following is copied from Claypoole's American Daily Adverтiſer of Friday morning:

To gratify, in ſome degree, the public anxiety, we give the following, as being, what we have reaſon to believe, a tolerably correct outline as far as it goes.

When the laſt diſpatches left our miniſters they had not been, nor were they likely to be acknowledged by the French Directory. They had, however, had ſome conferences with two perſons (whoſe names are omitted by the preſident, and are deſignated by the letters X and Y) who informed them that they were commiſſioned by Talleyrand Perigord the miniſter for foreign affairs, to wait on the envoys extraordinary from the United States, to ſtate to them upon what terms an advantageous treaty might be made with the French Directory. Theſe terms were, that in the firſt place, a *douceur* of fifty thouſand pounds ſterling ſhould be made to Talleyrand Perigord; and that as the Directory were greatly in want of money, the United States muſt engage to purchaſe from them, a debt of ſixteen millions of florins, due from the Batavian to the French republic (but which they are at preſent unable to pay) by way of loan to the French. X and Y ſtated that theſe were the only conditions upon which the American miniſters could expect a favourable reception from the Directory.

X and Y dwelt much on the power and reſources of the French republic, and of the conſequences which muſt inevitably enſue to the United States, from a war with France, referring to the fate of Venice and other countries, whoſe views had been inimical to the intereſts of France; adding, that the Directory were well informed as to the divided ſtate of opinion in this country; and that the miſunderſtanding betwixt the two republics, had been owing to meaſures injurious to France, which had been brought forward and ſupported in the government of this country, by what we call the *federal party*, but by what they call the *Britiſh faction*.

That our miniſters had afterwards an interview with M. Perigord himſelf, who informed them, that before any negotiation could take place, it was indiſpenſably neceſſary that the terms which had been propoſed to them by X and Y, ſhould be complied with.

It does not appear that our miniſters have held any conference with any of the members of the Executive Directory themſelves.

Our miniſters ſuſpect that Merlin, the miniſter of marine, is *peculiarly* intereſted in all prizes carried into French ports, and that it is not likely, therefore, that they will diminiſh in number.

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

After conſiderable diſcuſſion, the ſenate yeſterday determined to make public all the communications lately received by congreſs from the preſident of the United States, relative to our diſpute with France, (except the inſtructions which were given by the executive to our commiſſioners) by ordering 500 copies of the diſpatches to be printed. The printed copies will probably be laid before the ſenate on Monday next.

A correſpondent aſſures us that the following may be depended upon as the leading points *of theſe important communications:*

Fifty thouſand pounds ſterling to Talleyrand Perigord, as a *douceur*, for a *promiſe* of an *interview!* but he would not engage for any reconciliation.

A loan required for thirty-two millions of florins (inſcriptions of Holland) which was then ſelling at ten ſhillings in the pound. This to be under a ſecret article of treaty, ſo as not to be known to Great-Britain.

When the amount of the French ſpoliations ſhall be known, double the ſum ſhall be lent by the United States to France, which ſhe will repay when convenient.

Queſtion (by Mr. Marſhall.) How much money do you require?

Anſwer. As much as your people can pay!

Our commiſſioners replied, that the people of America had been warmly concerned for the eſtabliſhment of the liberties of France. That when all the powers of Europe were againſt France, ſtill America had ſtood her friend—Notwithſtanding, the Directory had ordered ſpoliations to be committed upon us without cauſe, to a conſiderable amount—that the government of America was virtuous—that it had the moſt ardent diſpoſition to reconcile exiſting differences, and that they were willing to ſacrifice every thing not inconſiſtent with national honour and independence, to effect this deſired end—but that they had no orders to pay money.

The anſwer was, that the preſident of the United States had offended the French republic and the Directory very much, in his ſpeech, at the opening of the extra ſeſſion of congreſs—that they *could not effect a reconciliation without money—that the government of France was terrible to its enemies*, and to prove this, it was only neceſſary to view the ſituation of Venice, Hamburg, Geneva and Genoa.

Our commiſſioners anſwered them, that thoſe governments were ſmall, and near to France; but that the United States was POWERFUL WITHIN ITSELF, and would not SUBMIT IT'S LIBERTY WITHOUT A STRUGGLE.

To which it was replied, that the French had a ſtrong party in America, warmly attached to their cauſe. That it would be impoſſible for the United States to carry on a war, becauſe the people were divided, and very unwilling to fight the French.—That *even money could not ſecure the whole number of the Directory, becauſe* MERLIN received his *pay better from another ſource.*

Our envoys ſaid, that they ſuppoſed it was from maſters and owners of privateers, to which they nodded aſſent.

That X. Y. Z. and a lady, were the perſons employed to communicate with our commiſſioners, who ſaid that Talleyrand was powerful—had great influence in France and with the Directory—and that he would probably retain his popularity for 6 months; That it would be a very unfortunate ſituation for the United States and France to be engaged in a war, when probably a party better diſpoſed to favour the intereſt of America might hereafter be admitted into the admini-

stitution of France, and therefore it would be wiser for the United States to pay large sums of money than to make great preparations for war, which otherwise might be avoided—for *why would you not pay France for a peace, when you have already paid large sums of money to the Indians and Algerines for the same purpose?*

From the Gazette of the United States.

OUTLINES

Of the Instructions and Dispatches.

IT is enough to say that the instructions were as ample and conciliatory as the object to be attained could possibly require. That France was offered either such modification of her old treaty as would meet and remove her complaints against it, or if she would prefer a new one she was to be gratified—Any advantages given to the British were to be offered to her—Although, indeed, the commissioners were not by any treaty to relinquish the right of future indemnification. The commissioners on their arrival at Paris, wrote a letter to Talleyrand communicating the object of their mission; to this letter they had received no answer at the time of their last dispatches—but two persons called on the commissioners, told them they were in the perfect confidence of Talleyrand, and opened a converfation on the subject of their mission. They stated that the Directory were much enraged at the speech of the president at the last summer session, and that it was necessary some disavowal of his sentiments or some atonement for them should be made: the commissioners replied they had no power to disavow or atone for those sentiments, that the president by the constitution had a right to communicate his sentiments on the state of the union to congress, that they were his own sentiments and the government had nothing to do with them: several communications passed on this subject before a direct avowal was made of the kind of *atonement* required; at length it came out—*Money, money, money*, was all the cry. *Douceurs* to an enormous amount were demanded for the officers; as they complained that while some of the Directory had plentiful sources of wealth, others of them were deficient. Several other extravagant demands of loans and money were made in the most shameless and insolent manner—Our commissioners talked of treating on terms of *justice, reciprocity, &c.* They were laughed at—when you treat with the *Indians*, said our brotherly allies, do you not pay for peace? when you treat with the *Algerines*, do you not give *money* for peace? have we not made Hamburg, Portugal &c. pay, and shall not you pay too? our commissioners objected—they were then reminded of the fate of *Venice*. They were told when Great-Britain is overthrown the terms will be more severe; take the present opportunity. The commissioners represented that such proceedings would *unite America against them, and that America when united would be invulnerable*. Poh! poh! said the Frenchmen—that is impossible—we know how to manage that matter—you know we are very expert at intrigue—we have too many friends in your country—you can't hurt us there—we will contrive to make it believed in America that the failure of the negotiation—that all the evils you suffer, are owing to the conduct of the *federalists*, or as we name them, the *British faction* in the United States—take the present opportunity, pay money, and save yourselves. Finally, Mr. Gerry informed Talleyrand of these conversations, and asked him if the men alluded to, really possessed his confidence and spoke his sentiments—Talleyrand said that they did. But if all these things had been complied with, what were we to have in return? why, our commissioners were to be admitted to a negotiation, and Talleyrand was to promise his influence to prevent any further spoliations——

The douceurs required for the officers, were 1,200,000 livres, about £. 50,000 sterling. We were to take *at par*, about 32,000,000 of Dutch florins, the value of which is now 50 per cent. *under par*, and look to the Dutch for the deficiency at the peace, with other enormous requisitions, to the amount of many millions of dollars.

It does not appear by the letters or papers we have received from Philadelphia, as late as Saturday morning, that the opposers of government in the house of representatives, have paid the president that tribute rumour asserted and justice demanded—namely, passing a vote of thanks to him, for his wisdom and forbearance in conducting the late negotiations with France.

April 10.

A fire broke out this morning between the hours of three and four, near the Centre market, in the house occupied as a store by Mr. Mirande. It had made such progress before it was discovered, that Mr. Mirande was considerably burnt, and with difficulty escaped from the flames. Fortunately the morning was still and calm, or the destructive element must otherwise have spread devastation far and wide, and baffled all human skill and efforts to check its impetuous course. By the well directed exertions of the fire companies and other citizens, three houses only sustained material damage. Amongst the sufferers, Mr. Stirling is the greatest, though Mr. Mirande must feel his loss the most sensibly, as we understand he was not able to save more than the shirt on his back—every article in his store was laid in ashes. Mr. Townsend, who, with his wife, was absent from home, lost his front house—but almost all his store and household goods were saved.

This unfortunate affair, from the best information we can collect, commenced in the chamber of Mr. Mirande, who fell asleep and left the candle burning. To the many other numerous instances, what a powerful one is this, of the impropriety and danger arising from this practice!—Who, after this, can attempt it!

Annapolis, April 12.

CHARACTERISTICS.

Mrs. R—ut.

In friendship's stream, her ev'ry action flows,
Her heart with each transcendant virtue glows:
Her mind with soft benevolence replete,
Where all the charms of social kindness meet.

Mrs. Ll—yd.

Her manners plain, but of the noblest kind,
Enrich'd by Nature, and by art refin'd,
Respeak the feelings of a tender heart,
Which ev'ry human virtue doth impart.

Mrs. M—rr—y.

Of sense superior, and a grateful mind,
Her manners pleasing, and her actions kind,
A heart to all the tender feelings prone,
Alive to virtue, but to vice unknown.

Mrs. Juliana Br—ce.

Her person pleasing, and with sweetness fraught,
Attracts the eye, and claims the gen'rous thought,
For when th' external graces are combin'd,
The form must bear resemblance to the mind.

Mrs. C—rr—ll.

Mild are her manners, graceful is her mien,
Her temper soft, and kindness all her aim:
Her mind, expansive science hath improv'd,
And social virtue makes her more belov'd.

Mrs. Ch—se.

Here let us stop, and view with fond delight,
The heart endu'd with all that's good and right.
A friend to virtue, all her actions tell,
No jarring passions in her bosom dwell,
In calm felicity with all mankind,
To goodness partial, and to peace inclin'd.

Amor Virtutis.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, April 9. 1798.

County Clerks take notice,

AGREEABLY to an act, entitled, An act to secure the collection of the duties imposed on marriage licences, passed at the last session of assembly, blank marriage licences are deposited with the treasurers of the western and eastern shores, to be distributed amongst the county clerks throughout the state, who, on or before the first day of May next, must apply for the same, under the penalty of one hundred dollars.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Governor and Council.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, on the north side of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ships; the soil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of salt marsh; it abounds with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons. This tract of land is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other side, from its situation it can be enclosed with one hundred and fifty pannels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-house and two apple orchards. From the advantageous situation of this property it must be an object to persons inclinable to purchase. For terms of sale apply to Lemuel Warfield, Baltimore, or to the subscriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.

P 15 tf LANCELOT WARFIELD.

April 7, 1798.

Negroes for Sale.

Will be OFFERED for SALE, on Saturday the 21st instant, at Mr. Wharfe's tavern,

A NUMBER of likely, healthy, country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children. The terms are, one third of the price to be paid on the day of sale, in cash, and the remaining two thirds, with interest thereon, to be paid in twelve months from the day of sale.

2w J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, April 9, 1798.

I HAVE a negro MAN to hire from this time to the first of January next, he is healthy, strong and active, twenty-four years old, brought up to the plantation business. As I am in want of money whoever wants him shall have a bargain for the ready cash. I live near South river ferry. tf

MORDECAI STEWART.

April 7, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estates of Thomas Fowler, of John, Ninian Riggs, and Joseph Williams, blacksmith, all of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are once more, and for the last time, desired to bring them in to the subscribers by the 15th day of May next, that they may be paid, and those any way indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can possibly be given; as final accounts may be passed by the time above-mentioned.

THOMAS BICKNELL, Administrator of Ninian Riggs and Joseph Williams.
VACHEL GAITHER, } Administrators
and
THOMAS BICKNELL, } de bonis non of Thos. Fowler.

March 29, 1798.

In CHANCERY, April 3, 1798.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of WILLIAM CHEW, of Calvert county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said William Chew is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said William Chew, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said William Chew, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette during the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at one o'clock, on the tenth day of May next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said William Chew's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property. w3

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg Cur. Can.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office Annapolis, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first day of July next.

GEO. ADAMS, Annapolis.

John Bullen, Asa Beale, T. D. Blake, Wm. C. Brent, Thomas Blackstone, John R. Bryce, William Butler, Annapolis; Samuel Busey (2), Anne-Arundel county.

Jeremiah T. Chase, John Callahan (2), rev. Dr Claggett, Cornelius Comegys, Robert Conn, James Crosby, Charles Cole, James Carter, Stephen Clarke (2), Annapolis; John Craggs, London-town.

Howard Duvall, care of Lewis Duvall, Richard Dawes, Annapolis; Isaac & Thomas Dorsey, Indian Landing; Robert Duvall (2), Anne-Arundel county.

Uriah Forrest, Annapolis.

John Gwinn (3), Monf. Gienon, Samuel Godman, Frederick Green, Robert Gover, William Gilmour, care of George Mann, Benjamin Galloway, care of Lewis Neth, Annapolis; Thomas Gilfan, near Bladensburg.

Alexander C. Hanson, William Hammond, Alexr. Hillman, care of J. Sands, Jacob Hollingsworth, John Hesselius, Samuel Hutton (3), Annapolis; Samuel Harrison, Herring Bay; John Harwood, Easton.

Capt. Richard Johns, Thomas Johnston, jun. George Jennings, Abraham Jarrett, William Ians, Mingo Johns, care of Charles Wallace, Annapolis; Thomas Johnston, Llewellens.

Francis S. Key, John Kieeth, Annapolis.

Edward Lloyd, Francis De la Landelle, Annapolis.

Thomas Munroe, Luther Martin, Richd. M'Cubbins, G. Murdoch, C. C. M'Grath, Mr. Magrathe, at the college, Annapolis; Dr. James Macgill, near Annapolis.

Mrs. M. Nelson, Conred Nile, care of Mr. Pilch, Annapolis.

Martin O'Duhigg, Annaplis.

William Paca (2), Annapolis; Charles Pitts, Head of Severn.

Allen Quynn, Annapolis.

Guy Rogers, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county (2), Henry Stevenson, Mr. Parrott, Annapolis; John Stevenson, West river; Mordecai Steward, Caleb Sappington, Anne-Arundel county.

Roger B. Taney, Annapolis.

A. Van Horn, Monf. De Vermonet, Annapolis.

Elizh. Whitewood, James West, Annapolis; Alexander Williams, near Annapolis.

Jeremiah Yellot, Annapolis.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

None of the above letter will be delivered without the money.

April 1, 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Cedar Point Neck, Charles county, on the third of December last, a likely negro man named BILL, 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a yellow complexion, he is quick spoken, and has a small scar on one side of his face; this fellow has contended for his freedom in the general court by the name of William Shorter, and was condemned; he likely may have a pass with him, as he is a very artful fellow; his cloathing I think it unnecessary to mention, as he is very fond of changing his dress, and given to gaming. Any person or persons that will apprehend the said fellow, or secure him in gaol so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid, by

w t3 ALEXIUS TIAR.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office, Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1797.

By his Excellency
JOHN HENRY, Esquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

WHEREAS the following proclamation, signed by the President of the United States, has been transmitted by the Secretary of State, and it being desirable that the said proclamation should be known to the citizens of this state, I have thought proper to order and direct that it be published for the term of two weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, of Baltimore, the Herald, at Easton, the Rights of Man, at Frederick-town, the Washington Spy, at Elizabeth-town, and in one of the George-town papers.

Given under my hand, the seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

JOHN HENRY.

By the GOVERNOR,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the Governor and Council.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

AS the safety and prosperity of nations ultimately and essentially depend on the protection and the blessing of Almighty God; and the national acknowledgement of this truth is not only an indispensable duty which the people owe to him, but a duty whose natural influence is favourable to the promotion of that morality and piety, without which social happiness cannot exist, nor the blessings of a free government be enjoyed; and as this duty, at all times incumbent, is so especially in seasons of difficulty or of danger, when existing or threatening calamities, the just judgments of God against prevalent iniquity, are a loud call to repentance and reformation: And as the United States of America are, at present, placed in a hazardous and afflictive situation, by the unfriendly disposition, conduct and demands of a foreign power, evinced by repeated refusals to receive our messengers of reconciliation and peace, by depredations on our commerce, and the infliction of injuries on very many of our fellow-citizens, while engaged in their lawful business on the seas:—Under these considerations it has appeared to me that the duty of imploring the mercy and benedictions of Heaven on our country demands, at this time, a special attention from its inhabitants.

I have therefore thought fit to recommend, and I do hereby recommend, that *Wednesday the ninth day of May* next be observed throughout the United States, as a day of solemn humiliation, fasting and prayer: That the citizens of these states, abstaining on that day from their customary wordly occupations, offer their devout addresses to the father of mercies, agreeably to those forms or methods which they have severally adopted as the most suitable and becoming: That all religious congregations do, with the deepest humility, acknowledge before God the manifold sins and transgressions with which we are justly chargeable as individuals and as a nation; beseeching him, at the same time, of his infinite grace, through the Redeemer of the world, freely to remit all our offences, and to incline us, by his holy spirit, to that sincere repentance and reformation which may afford us reason to hope for his inestimable favour and heavenly benediction: That it be made the subject of particular and earnest supplication, that our country may be protected from all the dangers which threaten it; that our civil and religious privileges may be preserved inviolate and perpetuated to the latest generations; that our public councils and magistrates may be especially enlightened and directed at this critical period; that the American people may be united in those bonds of amity and mutual confidence, and inspired with that vigour and fortitude by which they have in times past been so highly distinguished, and by which they have obtained such invaluable advantages; that the health of the inhabitants of our land may be preserved, and their agriculture, commerce, fisheries, arts and manufactures, be blessed and prospered; that the principles of genuine piety and sound morality may influence the minds and govern the lives of every description of our citizens; and that the blessings of peace, freedom, and pure religion, may be speedily extended to all the nations of the earth.

And finally, I recommend, that on the said day, the duties of humiliation and prayer be accompanied by fervent thanksgiving to the bestower of every good gift, not only for having hitherto protected and preserved the people of these United States in the independent enjoyments of their religious and civil freedom, but also for having prospered them in a wonderful progress of population, and for conferring on them many and great favours conducive to the happiness and prosperity of a nation.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the United States of America, at Philadelphia, (L. S.) this twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the said states the twenty-second.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the President,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

CAME to my plantation in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, some time in November last, a brindle COW and YEARLING, the cow hath a crop and [illegible] right ear, the yearling no perceivable mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

w3 HUGH MURRAY.

In CHANCERY, March 24th, 1798.

Greenbury Ridgely } THE object of this bill is to
against } obtain a decree for record-
William Reynolds, } ing a deed, executed by the said William Reynolds on the 24th day of March, 1789, for conveying unto the said Greenbury Ridgely part of a tract of land called HAMMOND'S CONTRIVANCE, lying in Anne-Arundel county; it is stated, that the said William Reynolds is out of the jurisdiction of this court, and resides in Virginia; and it is thereupon on the complainants motion, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the 15th day of April next, to the intent that the said William Reynolds, or any other person who may conceive himself interested, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here, in person or by solicitor, on or before the second Tuesday in August next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

w†3

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on my plantation called BEALE'S NECK, or passing through the same, without permission, or business with the overseer, as I shall deal with all offenders as the law directs.

w†3 MARY WEEMS.

Annapolis, March 27, 1798.

BELSIZE,

A fine bay colt, rising five years old, fifteen hands high,

STANDS this season at Mr. SPRIGG'S farm on West river, and covers at six dollars a mare, and 7/6 to the groom, provided the money is paid when the mare is first covered, or ten dollars and 7/6 to the groom if the money is not sent with the mare. Excellent pasturage at 3/9 per week, under a good fence, but will not be answerable for escapes or any other accidents.

BELSIZE was got by the high bred imported horse *Paymaster*, his dam by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq's. well known horse *Badger*, his grand dam by col. Lloyd's *Traveller*, his great grand dam by col. Tasker's imported horse Othello, his great great grand dam by the famous imported horse *Old Spark*, out of the high bred imported mare Queen Mab.

The mares and money will be received and attended to by the overseer on the farm.

Also covers on the said farm,

DON PEDRO,

A Jack-Ass, (got by Royal Gift) at five dollars—money sent with the mare, or ten dollars credit, and 3/9 to the groom.

West river, March 20, 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, living in Frederick county, about four miles from Frederick-town, on the 31st of January last, two negroes, DANIEL, the property of PETER STILLEY, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 25 years of age, very black, has a down look when spoken to, with a high or bow nose, and has but little to say; he formerly belonged to major WILLIAM BROGDEN, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis; had on and took with him, two fulled linsey coats, waistcoat and overalls of a light colour, and a long blue broad cloth coat. PRISS, alias PHILLIS, the property of JACOB SMITH, of John, about 27 years of age, very black, 5 feet high, well made, of a bold rough countenance, and fond of talking; had on when she went away a striped linsey dress, the colours brown, yellow and white, but took with her sundry other cloaths; she formerly belonged to a Mr. MITCHELL, of Charles county. Whoever will secure the above described negroes in any gaol, so that they are recovered again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or in proportion for either of them, with all reasonable expences, if brought home, paid by

PETER STILLEY, and
JACOB SMITH, of JOHN.

March 18, 1798.

WAS committed to Kent county gaol, on the 23d instant, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself FRANCIS THOMPSON, says he belongs to JOHN GIBSON, of Anne-Arundel county, he is about six feet high, large features, his nose flat, one long tooth before in his upper jaw; his cloaths are, a kersey over jacket and trousers, yarn stockings, and coarse shoes. Unless the owner releases him in two months from the date hereof, he will be sold for his prison fees agreeably to law.

w†3 BEN. HATCHESON, Sheriff
Kent county.

March 24, 1798.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the first day of June next, if fair, or the first fair day after, at the farm now in the occupation of ZACHARIAH BALDWIN,

THE undivided sixth part of the said FARM, lying in Prince-George's county, and agreeable to the will of TYLER BALDWIN, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county. The terms of sale for cash.

NICHOLAS BALDWIN, Executor
of TYLER BALDWIN. w†10

March 19, 1798.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING
A DIGEST
OF THE
LAWS OF MARYLAND,
FROM THE YEAR 1785, TO THE PERIOD OF PUBLICATION:
Containing all the Laws from that to the present time, inclusive.

THE object which this intention contemplates, is to publish every Law, now in force, in periodical order, with marginal references and notes, to obviate obscurities created, the consequence of progressive subdivisions, which necessarily resulted, to answer the annual purposes of legislative convenience. The Laws within this space of time, include all our STATUTES, since HANSON'S COLLECTION, and many of them, of the first importance to the people.

The complaints which have been frequently made by the student, in toiling through the dreary course of many perplexing sessions, unavoidably clouded by enumerated additions, amendments and repeals, often produce to his inquiries both doubt and uncertainty. The MERCHANT and FARMER have also frequently evidenced a solicitude, that these Laws were comprised in a clearer view, to abate the difficulties that occur in perusal. Hence it becomes the duty of the citizen, during intervals of leisure from necessary avocations, to digest a plan to remedy the evil.

The multiplicity of Laws is one of the grievances attendant on free governments, for when a Law, which is the "rule of our civil conduct," is enacted at the will of a despot, or aristocratic body, it generally remains fixed, and without frequent alteration or addition. On the contrary, when a REPRESENTATIVE, or FREE GOVERNMENT, LIKE OUR OWN, act in a legislative capacity, from the very freedom and spirit of the organization, our codes are naturally swelled to a more bulky size; sometimes from the frequency of change in our representation, and sometimes from kindred causes. Though this is one of the consequent defects (for human perfection is unattainable) of free governments, yet when we consider the unparallelled privileges and blessings we enjoy, under our Constitutions and Laws, unknown to any nation in the civilized world, we should not be unmindful of our duty, unanimously to co-operate in the most earnest and zealous benedictions to Heaven, for such signal marks of divine favour.

This plan, more copiously displayed, will be presented to the next session of Assembly, for their approbation; because the author is of opinion, that it is not right to interfere with any acts of the constituted authorities, without their previous acquiescence. The glaring injuries that have grown out of such evil practices, have already been too manifest to require animadversion, and too severely felt by us a people, not to discourage repetition. The whole, it is trusted, will be found useful to the magistrate, the merchant, the farmer, and the mechanic. If it should prove so in event, the labours of the compiler will be abundantly rewarded.

CONDITIONS.

I. That this work will be printed and bound in one volume, and put to press as soon as the subscription is sufficiently enlarged to defray the expences of printing.

II. That the whole will be printed on good paper and good type.

III. That each subscriber, at the time of subscribing, shall pay *Five Dollars* in advance, for every copy subscribed for, (to enable the printer to go speedily through with the work) and the balance on delivery of the book.

IV. That the price will be as moderate as books of the same kind, containing the same quantity of matter, are sold for: it cannot be ascertained at present, with accuracy, what the expence of printing will be, and therefore no fixed price can yet be promulged.

V. That if any invisible accident should counteract this plan, so as to produce miscarriage, or to prevent it from being carried into execution; in such case, or cases, the money advanced, shall be returned to the respective persons subscribing.

☞ Subscriptions received by Messrs. James Rice, & Co. and George Hill, booksellers in Baltimore, and by Frederick Green, Annapolis.

ALL persons having any claim or demand against the estate of col. WILLIAM FITZHUGH, formerly of Calvert but late of Washington county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to PHILIP B. KEY, of Annapolis, JOHN T. MASON, of George-town, or the subscriber, near Hagar's-town, in Washington county, on or before the 10th of August next.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH, Executor of
WILLIAM FITZHUGH, deceased.

For SALE,

A FEW families of NEGROES, consisting of four families, the first, two women and four children, all boys, two fit for service; the second, one ditto, four ditto, two boys fit for service; the third, one woman and two children, both boys; the fourth, a young man, his wife and child; they have all had the small-pox except a few small ones. They are as likely negroes as any in America. The women that have got husbands may be purchased in the same neighbourhood.

GEORGE SMITH.

Calvert county, Lyon's creek, Dec. 2, 1797.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 24, 1798.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified, the act to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate, and the act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases, be published once in each week, for the term of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Herald, at Easton, and in one of the George-town and Frederick-town papers.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the governor and council
of the State of Maryland.

An ACT to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified.

WHEREAS the holding elections at any one place in each county of this state is attended with great inconvenience to all citizens remote from said place, and operates to deprive many persons entitled to suffrage from the exercise of that right; and as it is desirable that the full, free, and fair voice of the people should be expressed in their choice of the functionaries of government,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several counties of this state, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of the senate, and sheriffs of the several counties, shall be divided into separate districts in the manner herein after directed, viz. Saint-Mary's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Kent county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Calvert county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Charles county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Talbot county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Somerset county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Dorchester county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Cecil county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Queen-Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Worcester county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Frederick county shall be divided and laid off into seven separate districts, Harford county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Caroline county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Montgomery county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Anne-Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Baltimore county, out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, shall be divided and laid off into seven districts, and that the city of Baltimore shall, at all future elections, form and constitute one district for the purpose of electing sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relate to the judges, place, time and manner of holding the several elections therein mentioned, be and the same are hereby abrogated, repealed and annulled, and the same shall hereafter be regulated by law.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An ACT to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate.

BE *it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the mayor and second branch of the city council of the city of Baltimore, or any three or more of them, for the time being, shall be judges of the elections for delegates of the city of Baltimore, and for elector of the senate, and shall have and exercise all the rights and authorities respecting such elections which were vested in the commissioners of Baltimore-town, in virtue of the constitution and form a government.

And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates, and for elector of the senate, be and the same are hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force if it shall be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by the general assembly, in this act before mentioned, after such new election.

An ACT to alter such parts of the declaration of right, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases.

WHEREAS persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath labour under many and great inconveniencies, owing to their not being admitted to make their solemn affirmation to witnesses in all cases instead of an oath; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the people called Quakers, those called Nicolites or New Quakers, those called Tunkers, and those called Mennonists, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses, in the manner that quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath, to all intents and purposes whatever.

And be it enacted, That before any of the persons aforesaid shall be admitted as a witness in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by such testimony as they may require, that such person is one of those who profess to be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said declaration of rights, constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this act, so far as they respect either of the sects or societies aforesaid, shall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 23, 1798.

ORDERED, That the resolutions passed by the general assembly at their last session, respecting certificates and bills of credit, be published eight weeks successively, in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers; and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-town and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES,
December 26, 1797.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorised to pay off and discharge the principal and interest due on all certificates heretofore issued by the state of Maryland, other than those distinguished as fraudulent ones, provided the same are brought into the treasury for payment, on or before the first day of October, 1798.

Resolved, That all holders of certificates heretofore issued and funded by the state of Maryland, bring the same to the treasury of the western shore for payment of principal and interest, on or before the first day of October next, and that no interest on any certificates heretofore issued, which shall accrue after the said first day of October, 1798, shall be paid thereafter, nor the principal sum until after the end of the next session of assembly.

Resolved, That such part of the five months pay, due to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, and due for services on board the barges, as shall not be demanded of the treasurer of the western shore, on or before the first day of October, 1798, be not paid to any person or persons demanding any part of the same thereafter, but be subject to such appropriation as shall hereafter be declared.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorised, to pay off and discharge the amount of principal and interest of such bills of credit, of the emission under the act of June, 1780, as may be produced and brought into the treasury, on or before the first day of October next.

Resolved, That if the holders of bills of credit, emitted in virtue of the act of June session, 1780, do not bring the same into the treasury of the western shore for payment, on or before the first day of October, 1798, that all interest from that time cease thereon, and the principal not to be paid until after the end of the next session of assembly.

Resolved, That the resolutions passed at the last session of assembly, for limitting the time to the first of July last for bringing in certificates for payment be, and the same are hereby rescinded.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

Thus endorsed;

By the senate, December 26, 1797: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,

A. VAN-HORN, clk.

By the senate, December 29, 1797: Read the second time and assented to.

By order,

A. VAN-HORN, clk.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, as it stands on the foreign grant, which upon actual survey is upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that the country produces, and is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams, sufficient for any and every kind of water-works; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to grass. The whole is divided into forty-two lots, containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittsburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-stones of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of sugar trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Yates and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at said vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: Evitt's Creek Forest, containing four thousand two hundred and sixty-six acres, lying on Evitt's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of West-Port, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good timyard erected, with sundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; several grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings's Run, on this tract are several valuable seats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small tenements on it, and lie about nine miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Cresap's-town; on this tract there is a small settlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Defire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Rain, containing fifty acres. Chesnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Roland's Disappointment, containing fixty acres. Dispute, containing fifty acres. Rob's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Deal, in Cumberland, who will shew the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if not sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, on the premises, the plantation where Thomas Joan now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Ellicott's Lower Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorised to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and shew the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hager's-town, and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Merryman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons willing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please to apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.